

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St. P. M. BRADY, Correspondent.

NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court, Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY. One year, without Sunday... \$12.00. Six months, without Sunday... 7.00. Three months, without Sunday... 3.50. One month, without Sunday... 1.20.

Per year... \$1.00. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribers with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449 Strand. PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines. NEW YORK—Gibsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster Street. CHICAGO—Palmer House. CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE—C. T. Downing, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets. ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt House.

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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION. * * * The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. * * * The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain."—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after 'the Union must and shall be preserved.'"—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."—Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."—Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."—Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the vote of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."—James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."—Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation."—Benjamin Harrison.

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?"—Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican."—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president.

"We don't want any Republicans in our country."—Senator Colquitt and Representative Stewart, of Georgia.

"And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough, and can be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"With Priscilla Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is."—Glasgow Herald.

"The only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."—London Sunday Times, July 15.

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiterates, 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantage that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States.'"—London Economist.

"I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a good overcoat advertised for \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion."—President Cleveland.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—London Spectator.

"We [the capitalists] can control the workingman only so long as he eats up to-day what he earns to-morrow."—W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager.

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do."—Mr. Bynum, at Atlanta.

"SINCE Judge Thurman has commenced speaking nobody will question the record of his age. He has the garrulousness of senility."

THE Philadelphia Times prints double-leaded political "leaders" in type three times the usual size. The Democratic situation is evidently getting critical.

THE New York Graphic manages to tell three flat-footed lies about General Harrison in five lines. This is a little ahead of the average Democratic record.

WILL Mr. Bynum repeat his slanders against Indianapolis workmen in his address to the Knights of Labor to-day? Or was that for Georgia listeners only?

BETWEEN the Atlanta Constitution and the Congressional Record Mr. Bynum has been kept very busy of late explaining "inaccuracies." We fear he is given to "inaccuracies" himself.

GEN. BEN BUTLER mentioned in his Boston speech that free trade is theoretically the only true principle, whereupon a single hearer ap-

plauded vociferously. "I supposed," remarked the General, pityingly, "that there would be at least one Harvard student here." Becoming earnest in his denunciation of the Mills bill and its sectional features, he exclaimed: "I'm not sure that this is not a plan to accomplish with votes what they couldn't do with the sword in the South. No one who has had anything to do with this tariff scheme, from the President down, ever struck a blow to save the life of the country." As a non-partisan speaker, the General will strike most Republicans as an unqualified success.

LABOR DAY. Labor day celebration ought to be successful and become a permanent observance. The idea of devoting one day in the year distinctively to a non-partisan labor demonstration, showing the power and progress of free labor and its increasing productiveness and influence, is an excellent and admirable one. Nothing could be more in accordance with the spirit of our government and institutions. Free labor is the corner-stone of civilization and good government. It is particularly so of American civilization and republican government. In a country where so large a proportion of the people are engaged in the various manual occupations and productive industries it is eminently appropriate that a day should be set apart for a special exhibit of the progress and power of labor.

But to make Labor day a permanent institution and its celebration successful, two things obviously are necessary, viz: First, the establishment and maintenance of friendly relations between labor and capital, and second, a recognition of the equal rights of all classes of free labor. Unless both of these ideas are accepted with entire sincerity Labor day will lose its significance and its celebration will shrink into narrow, proscriptive limits. In order to command and retain the degree of public respect and sympathy to which it is fairly and fully entitled Labor day must recognize the equal importance and rights of capital and the equal importance and rights of all free labor. Anything less than this is at war with the idea of republican government and individual liberty. To make the day and its celebration permanently successful there must be a friendly union and co-operation of capital and labor, of employers and employes, of manufacturers and operatives, of "bosses" and hands. Capital is as necessary to labor as labor is to capital, and each to the other as necessary as one part of a pair of shears to its counterpart. They should be the best of friends. Further, in the ranks of labor itself there should be absolute equality. An aristocracy of labor is as bad as an aristocracy of wealth. The tyranny of trades-unions may be as galling as the tyranny of trusts. A close corporation of labor is no more lovely than a close corporation of capital, and one may be as intolerant and proscriptive as the other. The only liberty worth fighting for is individual liberty. If a man cannot exercise his personal rights he might as well have none at all.

With the friendly co-operation of capital and labor, and the friendly recognition of all classes of labor, one thing more is necessary to make Labor day permanently successful, and that is that it be kept entirely out of politics. Any attempt to introduce partisan politics, or to turn the observance of the day in that channel, will wreck it. This is something the real friends of labor will have to guard against very carefully. Political demagogues and tricksters will always be trying to capture Labor day and use it for partisan purposes. This year it may be one party, and next year another. The laboring men and friends of labor should be on their guard against all alike. Labor day should not be politicians' day.

THE CHINESE TREATY AND IMMIGRATION. If it be true, as stated, that the Chinese treaty has been rejected by China, then there is an end of the treaty, and the Chinese question reverts to its former status. The rejection of the treaty would leave the United States free to legislate on the subject of Chinese immigration under the old treaty.

There have been several treaties with China. The first one was negotiated by a Democratic administration, and ratified in June, 1844, when John Tyler was President and John C. Calhoun Vice-president. Under it over 100,000 Chinese immigrated to the Pacific coast. Since then two or three treaties have been negotiated, relating principally to the commercial relations between the two countries. The Burlingame treaty, negotiated in 1868, recognized the right of Chinese immigration, but not of naturalization. In November, 1880, two treaties were negotiated, and signed by commissioners at Peking, one relating to commerce and the other to immigration. The latter changed the Burlingame treaty, and gave the United States the control and regulation of Chinese immigration. Under this treaty several laws have been passed restricting immigration, and these laws are still in force.

In April, 1886, the President sent a message to Congress calling attention to what he termed "certain ambiguous and defective provisions in the acts of Congress approved May 6, 1882, and July 5, 1884." These ambiguous provisions, he said, had caused cases of individual hardship by excluding a class of Chinese who, under the treaty, were expressly entitled to free admission. The class referred to were Chinese teachers, students and merchants. The President also called the attention of Congress to the fact "that the statute makes no provision whatever for the somewhat numerous class of Chinese persons who, retaining their Chinese subjecthood in some countries other than China, desire to come from such countries to the United States."

To cover these and other points in regard to immigration, Secretary Bayard undertook the negotiation of a new treaty. He tries to create the impression that the matter was taken hold very promptly and pushed with vigor. The record shows that treaty negotiations did not begin until April, 1887, and then were carried on so leisurely that on March 1, 1888, no treaty had been executed. Congress became impatient, and resolutions were adopted in both branches designed to

hasten things. Mr. Morrow, in the House, secured the adoption of the following resolution on that date:

"Resolved, That the President be, and he be hereby requested to communicate to this House, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, what steps have been taken in the directions of treaty stipulations to prevent the continued immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States."

The same day the Senate adopted the following:

"Resolved, That in view of the difficulties and embarrassments that have attended the regulation of the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States under the limitations of our treaty with China, the President of the United States be requested to negotiate a treaty containing a provision that no Chinese laborer shall enter the United States."

Finally, however, the treaty was negotiated and sent to the Senate for approval, and to the Chinese government for ratification. The Senate, after making some amendments, which were approved by the administration and by the Chinese minister, approved the treaty. Now word comes that the Chinese government rejects it. There are indications that British diplomacy has been at work to secure the rejection of the treaty. However that may be, its rejection is not important, except that it leaves the immigration question to be settled by legislation under the old treaty instead of by a new treaty. If the Chinese government prefers to leave the whole subject to Congress, we presume there will be no objection. The American people can manage the matter without the assistance or co-operation of China, if necessary.

The Philadelphia Ledger, which doesn't talk politics much, is moved to remark as follows:

"Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, once thought to go into retirement for a while, as an investigator of the proceedings of his fellow-members and as a commentator on the same. It was only a few days ago that he was thrown into confusion on account of a certain unfounded, and, indeed, quite ignorant assertion he made about the party complexion of the Senate in the Forty-sixth Congress. He got into that predicament, as he said at the time, was only a few days ago that he was thrown into confusion on account of a certain unfounded, and, indeed, quite ignorant assertion he made about the party complexion of the Senate in the Forty-sixth Congress. He got into that predicament, as he said at the time, was only a few days ago that he was thrown into confusion on account of a certain unfounded, and, indeed, quite ignorant assertion he made about the party complexion of the Senate in the Forty-sixth Congress. 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